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Small colleges are scrambling to recruit and hold on to computer-science professors: Page A11.

Few colleges are making long-range plans to deal with the problem of an aging faculty, a new study has found: Page A11.

Science research fared better than other college programs in the federal budget for 1988: Page A16.

A proposal to turn the laboratories of the National Institutes of Health into a private university has been greeted with skepticism: Page A16.

New state laws governing charitable solicitations could place burdensome restrictions on college fund raising: Page A29.

Admissions officers report more and more students are submitting videotapes with their written applications: Page A31.

Officials of Arizona State University have joined in a bid to lure the St. Louis Cardinals football team to Phoenix: Page A33.

The agenda of next week's annual N.C.A.A. convention is lacking proposals for major changes: Page A33.

The Australian government has called for the most sweeping reforms of higher education in the country's history: Page A35.

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CIVIL-RIGHTS GROUPS SHOCKED

Judge Dismisses the Case Used for 15 Years to Prod States, U.S. on Campus Segregation

— By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

In a ruling that could dramatically reshape the ground rules for civil-rights lawsuits, a federal judge here has dismissed landmark litigation that for nearly 15 years forced states in the South to submit college-desegregation plans and prodded federal civil-rights agencies to resolve bias complaints within set time limits.

Judge John H. Pratt of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia held that under a 1984 Supreme Court ruling, the civil-rights organizations that had pursued the lawsuit—known as the *Adams* case—no longer had the legal standing to continue it.

He added that it was "entirely speculative" whether use of the federal government's ultimate civil-rights weapon—a cutoff of federal tax funds—would lead discriminatory states or institutions to change their actions.

And he said that two of his past orders, by imposing precise time limits for each step in the process of resolving bias complaints, "intrude on the functions of the executive branch and violate the doctrine of separation of powers."

The text of Judge John H. Pratt's order dismissing the landmark *Adams* college-desegregation case begins on Page A23.

Spokesmen for the civil-rights groups, expressing shock and disappointment, immediately said they would appeal the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

Other rights advocates said Judge Pratt's decision, if upheld, might prod Congress to strengthen civil-rights statutes. Some also said it might put increased pressure on Southern governors and legislatures to take more leadership in eliminating the vestiges of segregation in their public colleges.

Wendell L. Willkie, II, General Counsel of the Education Department, said the decision would not result in "any significant change in policy" by its Office for Civil Rights. The civil-rights office is proceeding with plans to announce early next year whether it will require any further action

Continued on Page A22

College Leaders Call for 'Spirit of Partnership' with Reagan's Successor

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Seeking to influence this year's Presidential campaign, higher-education leaders have outlined an ambitious agenda for Ronald Reagan's successor.

In a document given to the candidates who are vying for the Democratic and Republican Presidential nominations, the college and university officials said the next Administration should consider a wide range of measures to bolster higher education, including expansion of federal student aid, increased financing for construction and renovation of campus buildings, and greater support for research in the physical and social sciences.

The 33-member panel, known as the Commission on National Challenges in Higher Education, was established by the president of the American Council on Education, Robert H. Atwell. The council is an umbrella organization that represents a broad range of interests in higher education. Members of the panel included 23 college presidents, as well as several faculty members and representatives of organized labor and business. William C. Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina, led the commission.

The text of the *Memorandum to the 41st President*, prepared by 33 higher-education leaders, begins on Page A18.

The 16-page document did not include any direct attacks on the policies of the Reagan Administration—many of which have infuriated college leaders during the past seven years—but it did call for a "new spirit of partnership between the federal government and higher education."

Recruiting Minority Students

The panel cited more than a dozen specific ways in which the federal government could either expand aid to colleges and students or develop new ways of providing support for American higher education.

It recommended that particular attention be paid to attracting minority students and encouraging them to pursue graduate training.

Most of the ideas in the report were

Continued on Page A18

European Companies Form Research Network to Forge University-Industry Links

By DAVID DICKSON

PARIS

A multi-million-dollar research network called the European Institute of Technology will be created soon by major European technology companies and the European branches of the International Business Machines Corporation and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The institute will seek to encourage greater collaboration among academic and industrial researchers in Europe. It is expected to finance research at universities and other institutions throughout the continent in fields relevant to the long-term needs of the sponsoring companies.

The idea for such an undertaking was conceived three years ago by members of the European Roundtable, a group of about 20 European industrialists that had been set up by Per Gyllenhammer, chairman of Volvo, the Swedish automobile manufacturer.

Initially the thought was to establish a European version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. However, because of concerns over start-up costs and political complications in choosing its location, planners agreed instead to create the European institute as a network of research centers. It will start out with a central office in Paris.

Seeks to Strengthen Competitiveness

"Our goal is to strengthen industrial research, development, and competitiveness in Europe," said the institute's executive director, John M. Marcum. "This will be done by strengthening and building on the excellence that already exists in Europe's university system, as well as in its national and corporate laboratories."

He noted, for example, that scientists at I.B.M.'s research laboratory in Rüschlikon, Switzerland, had won four Nobel prizes in the last two years.

Until last month, Mr. Marcum, a former White House science official, was director of the science and technology office at the

Continued on Page A36

U. of California Embroiled In a Star Wars Dispute

A dispute over Star Wars research has raised questions about the University of California's responsibility for the accuracy of information released at a lab it oversees. Page A4.

MARGINALIA

Memorandum received by a faculty member at the University of Hawaii at Hilo:

"At a recent meeting of the Chancellor's Council there was a brief discussion of the fact that the dumpsters on campus should be used for 'official' (i.e., generated on campus) rubbish only.

"I have been informed that you may be disposing of 'unofficial' garbage by depositing it in conveniently located dumpsters on campus. If so, please don't; if not, pardon the allegation.

"I hope this message does not put a damper on your holiday spirit."

Of course not. Happy New Year!

■

The 1987-88 academic catalogue at Mercer University Atlanta lists faculty members under this heading:

COLLEGE OF ARTS
AND SILENCES

■

Iris Molotsky, of the American Association of University Professors, found this in the table of contents of Reserve Officers Association's *ROA National Security Report:*

"WEINBERGER: Colleges Must Help Defend a Free Soviety."

■

From the University of New Mexico *Daily Lobo:*

". . . Other bills the committee approved include:

" ■ A $5 million quality enhancement bill which would be administered by the Commission on Higher Education for special projects to improve acacemic standards and cooperation among the state's colleges and universities. . . ."

Hurry!

■

When *Notices of the American Mathematical Society* tabulated faculty members at four-year colleges and universities in its November issue, it gave the following count of full professors without the doctorate:

Total: 163
With tenure: 192

■

You'll be glad to know that, according to the third-quarter report of Pfizer Inc., the company is "maintaining a close relationship with universisites."

■

Headline in the University of Connecticut's *UConn Advance:*

DUEL MAJOR GETS NOD
AS NEW UCONN TRUSTEE

Casting his votes at 20 paces?

■

The Portland State University *Vanguard* quotes Provost Frank Martino: "If you give me an extra five million dollars a year, I'll turn Portland State into Stanford by next week."

—C.G.

In Brief

$1.6-MILLION FIRE AT U. OF DAYTON

JEFF MILLER, UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

Flames billow above a statue of St. Joseph and the Christ child in a fire that caused an estimated $1.6-million in damage to the University of Dayton's historic St. Joseph Hall.

Ex-President of College Indicted in $70,000 Theft

Gerard T. Indelicato, who resigned last month as president of Bridgewater State College in the face of federal and state investigations into his financial dealings, has been indicted on charges of swindling more than $70,000 from a Massachusetts adult-education program.

The former chief education adviser to Gov. Michael Dukakis was also charged with directly receiving checks for almost $40,000 from the adult-education program he headed between 1979 and 1983.

Mr. Indelicato served on the staff of Governor Dukakis from 1983 to 1986. He took over as head of Bridgewater State in August 1986.

Mr. Indelicato was indicted on eight charges involving mail and wire fraud, false statements on income-tax returns, and lying before a federal grand jury. He is also being investigated in connection with the alleged forging of signatures on a deed conveying a parcel of land near the Bridgewater campus where he is building a house.

Kin of Earthquake Victim Ask Cal. for $5-Million

The family of a student killed at California State University at Los Angeles during a major earthquake last October has filed a $5-million claim against the State of California for wrongful death and emotional distress.

The claim, filed with the State Board of Control, contends that Lupe Elias-Exposito was crushed by a concrete panel that fell from a parking structure as a result of negligent design, construction, and maintenance.

A lawyer for the family said that a similar panel had fallen from the same structure in 1976, and that the university had secured other such panels on the campus in the wake of the October temblor. The university declined to comment.

Coaching Company to Pay $52,000 in Copyright Case

A test-coaching company has admitted, in a settlement ending a two-year-old lawsuit, that it violated the Educational Testing Service's copyright of the Scholastic Aptitude Test and several achievement tests.

The coaching company, Princeton Review, Inc., will pay E.T.S. $52,000 under the terms of the settlement. The settlement also prohibits the company from distributing to its students any S.A.T. or achievement-test questions that have not been previously released by E.T.S.

E.T.S. sued Princeton Review and its president, John Katzman, after learning that the coaching company's instructors were giving students current editions of the E.T.S. tests on which to practice. E.T.S. said the coaching company's copyright violations had forced the retirement of one S.A.T., two achievement tests, and 34 individual questions—324 questions in all.

Head of Roxbury College Resigns Under Fire

Brunetta R. Wolfman, the president of Roxbury Community College since 1983, has resigned in the wake of continuing charges of financial mismanagement.

Ms. Wolfman cited "disharmony between the president and the board" as the reason for her resignation, which takes effect next December.

Last summer Ms. Wolfman came under fire for making financial contributions to political candidates with money from a college trust fund. She later repaid $394.

State Auditor A. Joseph DeNucci said Ms. Wolfman had not been able to solve the institution's serious financial-management problems and had allowed the college to slip into "fiscal chaos."

Oregon Chancellor Quits at Request of Governor

William E. Davis, chancellor of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, announced last week that he would resign in June at the request of Gov. Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat.

A spokesman for the Governor said he thought Mr. Davis had been damaged by a series of political fights in the last year, but added that the Governor thought Mr. Davis had been a good chancellor.

"Neil basically thought he had

Secretary Bennett Unveils His Ideal Secondary Curriculum

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week said high schools should consider more stringent requirements for graduation. He said high-school graduates should have completed the following studies: four years of English, three years each of social studies, math, and science, two years each of foreign language and physical education, and one year of fine arts.

Mr. Bennett made his recommendation in a report, called *James Madison High School,* which contained his ideas for the ideal high school curriculum. He said that the ideas did not represent federal policy and noted that the Education Department was barred from prescribing what should be taught in American schools.

Mr. Bennett said he had named his high-school curriculum after the nation's fourth President because Madison was an articulate proponent of the view that democracies can work well only if their citizens have a solid education.

Copies of his report are available free from the Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington 20202.

Graduation Requirements for a Model High School

English
One year of each of the following (arranged sequentially):
- Introduction to Literature
- American Literature
- British Literature
- Introduction to World Literature

Fine arts
- Art history (one semester)
- Music history (one semester)

Foreign language
Two years required in a single language

Mathematics
Three years required from among the following choices:
- Algebra I
- Plane and Solid Geometry
- Algebra II and Trigonometry
- Statistics and Probability (one semester)
- Pre-Calculus (one semester)
- Calculus AB or BC

Physical and health education
Two years required

Science
Three years required from among the following choices:
- Astronomy and Geology
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Physics or Principles of Technology

Social Studies
One year of each of the following (arranged sequentially):
- Western Civilization
- American History

One semester of each of:
- Principles of American Democracy
- American Democracy and the World

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Ways & Means

The killings at Kent State University took place in 1970, but Ohio Rep. Paul H. Jones says they have continued to hurt the university politically.

Mr. Jones says that in the years following the incident, the Board of Regents tried to "punish" the university by refusing to approve new building funds. The punishment, he says, was to appease then-Gov. James A. Rhodes, who was widely criticized when the Ohio National Guard killed four people during a protest at Kent State against the Vietnam War.

Mr. Rhodes has left office, but Mr. Jones says a pattern was set that has never been broken.

Last month Representative Jones sent a letter to William B. Coulter, chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, threatening that the 15 legislators who represent districts including the university's main campus and seven branch campuses would hold up the regents' building request unless the board recommended "something close" to the $19.5-million in building funds Kent State requested.

William J. Napier, vice-chancellor for external relations at the Board of Regents, says Mr. Jones's charge is "ridiculous," adding, "Every segment of the higher-education community feels it hasn't quite gotten its fair share."

The Board of Regents has subsequently approved a $17.4-million building request for Kent State, a $7-million increase from the previous year's request—enough to satisfy Mr. Jones.

But Mr. Napier says the board's decision was not influenced by Mr. Jones' threat. "We hear from members all the time about the colleges in their districts," he says.

■

About 20 experts are to gather at a secluded conference center for three days next week to discuss ways to reduce student-loan defaults.

Rep. Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, has asked college lobbyists, bank officials, a recent college graduate, and an Education Department administrator to sift through solutions that have been offered for reducing defaults and identify the most promising ones.

The federal government currently is spending $1.3-billion annually on defaults and efforts to reduce that amount have been a hot issue on Capitol Hill.

S. Gray Garwood, staff director of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, which Mr. Williams chairs, said the Congressman had called the meeting of experts because he believed the usual vehicle through which lawmakers seek information—Congressional hearings—would not be sufficient.

"The hearing brings 15 witnesses, each of whom have five minutes to summarize his or her remarks," said Mr. Garwood. "That isn't conducive to a lengthy discussion to try to arrive at solutions."

Government & Politics

U.S. Funds for Most College Programs Drop Slightly in 1988 Budget; Some Science Projects Get Increases

Science Projects

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Campus research programs generally fared well in the federal budget for fiscal 1988, with many snaring modest increases.

The National Science Foundation, for example, won an increase of nearly 6 per cent and the National Institutes of Health, a perennial favorite in Congress, an increase of nearly 8 per cent.

For researchers, however, the National Science Foundation's allotment was a big disappointment. They had been hoping that Congress would see eye to eye with the President, who wanted to boost the foundation's budget by nearly 17 per cent.

The 7.8-per-cent increase that Congress approved for the National Institutes of Health will bring that agency's total spending for this year to about $6.667-billion. Much of the extra money will be directed to research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Spending for AIDS research would rise by about 72 per cent. Spending for other kinds of research at the institutes this year would go up by just about 4.8 per cent.

The total amount of money that Congress provided for research and education on AIDS, including spending by other federal agencies, is $906.5-million.

More Flexibility for Grants

In a report that Congress wrote to explain its spending bill, lawmakers told the institutes to award "approximately" 6,100 grants in research competitions. Because those directions are in the report, which is not legally binding, rather than in the bill itself, and because they are not exact, the institutes will have more flexibility than they have had in some past years.

The institutes have complained in the past that they had to reduce the sizes of grants that were being continued from one year to the next in order to award as many new grants as Congress required.

Congress instructed the N.I.H. and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration to take no longer than six months to make awards for AIDS research.

The budget for basic research at the Department of Defense will go up by just 1 per cent, compared to the 3-per-cent increase the President wanted. The total for basic research will be about $902.2-million.

About $85-million of that amount was directed to the University Research Initiative, a relatively new program that supports multidisciplinary research and training at universities. That represents an in-

Continued on Page A28

College Programs

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

Colleges and their students will receive slightly less money from most federal education programs under the budget for fiscal 1988 that President Reagan has signed into law.

With the exception of money for programs that aid minority and disadvantaged students, funds for most higher-education programs in fiscal 1988 will drop between 1 per cent and 5 per cent below this year's levels.

College officials, who had lobbied hard for increases in higher-education programs earlier in the year, only to see their hopes dashed in the last few days before Congress adjourned in December, said thousands of students would lose aid as a result of cuts in some financial-aid programs. The officials also are worried that an increase in spending on Pell Grants—which go to the neediest students—is in jeopardy because of discrepancies in calculating awards.

In addition, state agencies that guarantee student loans are balking because the budget law requires them to draw $234-million from reserve accounts that they have amassed over the years and give it to the federal government. Members of Congress said that would help trim the federal deficit without directly affecting students.

But the South Dakota Education Assistance Corporation has stopped guaranteeing new loans to avoid giving up the money, and officials there warn that students may have a hard time getting loans if agencies in other states follow suit.

Education Fared Well, Aides Say

Despite the reductions, Congressional aides say education programs fared well in the fiscal 1988 budget. The Gramm-Rud-

Continued on Page A28

Many Graduate Students Face New Federal Taxes as Exemption Expires

WASHINGTON

Many graduate students may have to pay new taxes this year because Congress has failed to renew an exemption for many of their stipends.

The provision, which expired at the end of 1987, also allowed employers to provide tax-free tuition benefits to their employees. Many colleges and universities, particularly those in large cities, say the tax incentives for employers have played a major role in increasing the number of adults they enrolled.

At the University of Michigan the expiration of the tax provision will mean that teaching assistants who are not residents of the state will have about $185 in new federal taxes withheld each month from their paychecks. Some may be able to obtain a refund of part of that money, depending on their financial circumstances.

Congress has allowed the tax provision

Continued on Page A28

Proposal to Turn NIH Labs into a Private University Greeted with Skepticism

WASHINGTON

The White House has been considering a proposal that would turn the research laboratories of the National Institutes of Health into a private university. The idea is unlikely to get very far, however: It has generated mostly skepticism and opposition among scientists and the Congressional leaders whose support would be necessary for such a change.

Donald S. Fredrickson, the immediate past director of the National Institutes of Health, dismissed the idea as "theater of the absurd." Such a move, he said, would be similar to the Smithsonian Institution's auctioning off part of its world-renowned collections.

Several researchers said they feared such a change would reduce federal support for biomedical research and intensify competition for the money that was available.

The intramural research laboratories of the N.I.H.—which are government laboratories—received about $662.8-million last year, about 11 per cent of the institutes' total budget. Most of the balance was distributed to researchers at universities and other research institutions who competed for grants to perform the extramural research that the institutes support.

Idea Originated with OMB

The idea of turning the intramural laboratories into a private university reportedly originated in the branch of the White House Office of Management and Budget that is in charge of preparing the institutes' budget.

That division of the O.M.B. has recommended that the Department of Health and Human Services be asked to prepare a plan to transform the intramural laboratories into a private research institution that would have to compete for federal support, according to a document from the budget office. The department is the parent agency of the N.I.H.

Congress will be drafting legislation to extend the authority of the institutes this year and the proposal, if approved by the President, would be part of the Administration's proposal for such a bill. The idea could also be incorporated into the Administration's budget proposal for fiscal 1989, which is to be issued in mid-February.

After the New York *Times* reported that the O.M.B. was considering the idea, a White House spokesman conceded that the proposal was being floated as a "trial balloon." He said it had not yet been "fleshed out," nor presented to the President for his approval.

The document—labeled as an "issue paper" for discussions on the department's budget for next year—did not provide details as to how the change would be put into effect. It argued, however, that it would be a permanent solution to the "administrative constraints" facing intramural researchers, such as the fact that the government cannot pay top scientists as much as universities or private companies can. A "private N.I.H.," it added, "might be mod-

Continued on Page A18

Higher-Education Funds in the Fiscal 1988 Budget

In the Department of Education

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Student assistance			
Pell Grants	$3,862,000,000	$2,710,000,000	$4,260,430,000
Supplemental Grants	412,500,000	0	408,415,000
College Work-Study	592,500,000	0	588,249,000
Income-contingent loans	5,000,000	600,000,000	4,308,000
State Student Incentive Grants	76,000,000	0	72,762,000
Perkins Loans	188,000,000	0	185,736,000
Guaranteed Student Loans	2,717,000,000	1,176,574,000	2,565,000,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	15,500,000	0	14,840,000
Graduate support			
Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships	11,750,000	0	15,304,000
Jacob K. Javits fellowships	4,700,000	0	6,702,000
Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships	2,500,000	0	3,221,000
Institutional assistance			
Cooperative education	14,400,000	0	13,787,000
Developing institutions			
Aid for historically black colleges	50,741,000	40,741,000	73,161,000
Challenge grants	215,000	0	0
Endowment grants	19,785,000	10,000,000	19,148,000
Institutional support	75,467,000	0	60,061,000
Facilities			
Construction grants	0	0	6,702,000
Loans and insurance	19,205,000	0	0
Interest subsidies	23,000,000	22,500,000	21,542,000
International education	33,050,000	0	30,685,000
Law School Clinical Experience	1,500,000	0	3,830,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	3,000,000	0	2,872,000
Bilingual education			
Bilingual vocational training	3,686,000	0	3,734,000
Training grants	33,564,000	33,564,000	35,447,000

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Library resources			
Research libraries	$6,000,000	$ 0	$5,744,000
Training and demonstration	1,000,000	0	718,000
Aid to disadvantaged			
College-aid migrant programs	1,200,000	0	1,340,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1,500,000	0	1,915,000
Minority Institutions Science Improvement	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,266,000
Programs for disadvantaged students	176,370,000	82,370,000	205,841,000
Education research and statistics			
Education research	49,423,000	48,645,000	46,573,000
Education statistics	14,100,000	21,586,000	20,953,000
Education for the handicapped			
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	48,500,000	48,500,000	51,100,000
Research and development	18,000,000	18,000,000	17,233,000
Personnel development	67,730,000	50,000,000	66,410,000
Rehabilitation training	29,550,000	25,838,000	30,000,000
Postsecondary programs	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,840,000
Miscellaneous			
Adult education	112,881,000	130,000,000	124,462,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	12,163,000	7,500,000	11,645,000
Office for Civil Rights	43,000,000	42,975,000	40,530,000
Teacher training	91,177,000	80,000,000	131,700,000
Vocational education	874,819,000	0	881,095,000
Women's educational equity	3,500,000	0	3,351,000

In Other Federal Agencies

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Scientific research			
National Institutes of Health			
Cancer Institute	$1,403,431,000	$1,311,873,000	$1,469,327,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	930,369,000	826,903,000	965,536,000
Institute of Dental Research	118,056,000	108,576,000	126,297,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases	511,430,000	444,004,000	534,733,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	138,780,000	123,009,000	147,679,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	490,553,000	433,005,000	534,692,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	545,835,000	572,752,000	638,800,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	571,221,000	484,504,000	632,676,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	366,997,000	322,532,000	396,811,000
Eye Institute	216,792,000	188,564,000	224,947,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	209,451,000	200,947,000	215,666,000
Institute on Aging	177,792,000	156,174,000	194,746,000
Research Resources	322,906,000	280,415,000	368,153,000
International Center	11,429,000	12,366,000	15,651,000
Center for Nursing Research	20,018,000	16,530,000	23,380,000
Library of Medicine	61,926,000	64,399,000	67,910,000
Total N.I.H.	6,186,198,000	5,612,837,000	6,666,693,000
National Science Foundation			
Program administration	77,800,000	94,487,000	84,480,000
Total research	1,406,150,000	1,634,487,000	1,453,000,000
Science and engineering education	99,000,000	115,000,000	139,200,000
Antarctic program	117,000,000	143,000,000	124,800,000
Total National Science Foundation	1,622,850,000	1,892,487,000	1,717,000,000
Department of Agriculture			
Cooperative research			
Hatch Act support	148,800,000	155,500,000	155,545,000
Payments to black colleges	22,300,000	23,300,000	23,333,000
Special research grants	49,000,000	0	31,185,000
Competitive research grants	40,700,000	44,500,000	42,372,000
Animal-health research	5,500,000	0	5,705,000
Total cooperative research	307,900,000	240,200,000	303,654,000
Extension service	332,200,000	262,600,000	357,963,000
Department of Defense			
Basic research	891,700,000	918,000,000	902,201,000
University Research Initiative	84,000,000	93,000,000	85,000,000
Department of Energy			
General science and research	708,400,000	814,498,000	804,498,000
Superconducting Supercollider	20,000,000	35,000,000	25,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency			
Research and development	202,500,000	187,600,000	186,350,000
Strategic Defense Initiative			
Research and development	3,616,000,000	5,700,000,000	3,900,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Research and development	3,127,700,000	3,651,200,000	3,274,200,000

	Fiscal 1987 actual	President's request	Fiscal 1988 actual
Health research and training			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration			
Mental health research	$410,481,000	$355,886,000	$436,589,000
Centers for Disease Control			
Occupational safety, health research and training	70,093,000	66,033,000	70,010,000
Health professions			
Health-professions education			
Exceptional-need scholarships	7,000,000	0	6,702,000
Aid to disadvantaged students	27,250,000	0	27,406,000
Nurse training	53,300,000	0	54,046,000
Primary-care and family-medicine training	66,260,000	26,300,00	64,415,000
Total, Health-professions education	203,710,000	30,500,000	210,042,000
National Health Service Corps	39,984,000	43,163,000	52,657,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	2,300,000	0	2,202,000
Medical-facilities guarantees and loans	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Area health-education centers	18,000,000	0	17,233,000
Arts and humanities			
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Education programs	16,350,000	14,329,000	16,350,000
Fellowship programs	15,460,000	14,551,000	15,560,000
Research programs	16,400,000	14,897,000	16,400,000
General programs	22,580,000	19,247,000	22,580,000
State programs	21,000,000	17,871,000	21,300,000
Challenge grants	16,500,000	15,937,000	16,500,000
Treasury matching grants	12,000,000	11,114,000	12,000,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	138,890,000	126,890,000	140,435,000
National Endowment for the Arts	165,281,000	145,200,000	167,731,000
Institute of Museum Services	21,250,000	19,250,000	21,944,000
National Archives & Records Administration	100,321,000	110,266,000	116,000,000
Civil rights			
Commission on Civil Rights	7,500,000	9,800,000	5,707,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	165,000,000	193,457,000	179,812,000
Miscellaneous			
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	200,000,000	214,000,000	232,648,000
GI Bill education and training	693,056,000	627,829,000	648,385,000
Peace Corps	130,760,000	130,682,000	146,200,000
U.S. Information Agency educational and cultural exchanges	145,000,000	152,500,000	150,040,000
Postal subsidies for non-profit organizations	650,000,000	0	517,000,000
Small Business Development Centers	35,000,000	31,100,000	40,000,000

Funds for Most College Programs Drop

Continued from Page A16

man-Hollings deficit-reduction law required Congress to cut the deficit by at least $23-billion, and many other federal domestic programs suffered larger reductions than did education programs.

How Programs Fared

Here is how specific higher-education programs fared:

Pell Grants. Spending on Pell Grants in academic 1988-89 will increase by about 9 per cent, to $4.3-billion.

The Congressional Budget Office said that would allow the maximum grant per student to rise by $100, to $2,200. The Education Department, however, has maintained that at least $4.5-billion will be necessary to allow the maximum grant to grow to that amount.

Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, said that if Congress does not approve more money, the Education Department will direct colleges to cut Pell Grants to some students during the 1988-89 academic year.

Congressional aides agreed that such a reduction would be possible, but they said lawmakers might require the Education Department to spend extra money during academic 1988-89 so that cuts need not be made.

Any extra amount spent would have to be deducted from funds provided for Pell Grants for the following academic year.

The discrepancy between estimates by the Congressional Budget Office and those of the Education Department has arisen because officials must determine more than a year in advance how many students will qualify for Pell Grants and how much they will be eligible for.

Guaranteed Student Loans. Approximately $234-million is to be taken from reserve funds maintained by state agencies that reinsure student loans to lenders in their states.

A 1986 report by the General Accounting Office, Congress's investigative arm, found that state loan agencies had accumulated nearly $1-billion in reserves, an amount the office said was "disproportionately high" in relation to the risk of defaults on guaranteed loans. The accounting office set out guidelines for requiring agencies to turn over the money to the federal government, and Congress incorporated them in the budget law.

David Reicher, a lawyer for the South Dakota Education Assistance Corporation, said the agency had contracts with banks that require it to maintain more in reserves than the G.A.O. guidelines allow. The South Dakota agency has refused to give up $8.7-million that the G.A.O. has said is excess reserve money.

Education Department officials said that another agency would step in to guarantee loans to students in South Dakota.

But Mr. Reicher said other agencies were also considering a suspension of their new-loan operations. If that happens, he said, loans to students could be in jeopardy.

Mr. Reicher and other officials said that asking agencies to turn over reserve money was unfair because most of the funds did not come from the federal government in the first place.

Money in the reserve accounts came largely from fees that agencies are authorized to charge students and from interest earned on those funds.

Some legislators said they might reconsider the issue when Congress reconvenes later this month.

Some Graduate Students Face New Taxes

Continued from Page A16

for tuition to expire several times in the past few years, but in each instance voted to reinstate it and insure that the Internal Revenue Service did not make anyone pay taxes for the period in which the provision lapsed. Legislative support for the tax-free benefits has been so strong that many colleges and universities were not terribly concerned in 1986 when it took Congress eight months to enact an extension of the provision. Many institutions even decided not to withhold taxes from students' paychecks during the period the provision was in limbo because they were so certain that the tax-free benefits would be preserved. That was technically a violation of federal law, but it caused no problems for students or colleges.

Some observers, however, are less sanguine about the prospects for renewal of the provision in the near future. They say colleges should be cautious in deciding whether or not to withhold taxes.

Making the tax situation even more complicated for graduate students was Congress's failure to fix most of the clerical and drafting errors in last year's sweeping overhaul of the tax code.

Legislation that would have have corrected mistakes in the new law—such as a provision that has mistakenly made it very complicated for some research and teaching assistants to receive tax-free aid—was dropped just before Congress adjourned for a month-long holiday recess.

Some Science Projects Get Increases

Continued from Page A16

crease of about 150 per cent for the program. But the total is still about 9 per cent less than the President requested.

Congress did, however, provide $25-million for another program to help universities buy scientific instruments. The President had not requested any money for that item.

Congress decided to meet the President's request for $25-million for research on the Superconducting Supercollider, which would be the world's largest particle accelerator. But it did not appropriate the $10-million he sought to prepare for the construction phase of the massive project.

The $25-million, however, will allow the competition for selecting a site for the S.S.C. to continue on schedule. Last week, the National Academy of Sciences announced the list of finalists in that competition. (See story on Page A4.)

Lawmakers also cut back on the President's proposal for another big science project—the space station. Congress provided $425-million for the station—only about 55 per cent of what the President had wanted.

Text of Order in Desegregation Case

Continued from Preceding Page

1975, the final regulations under Title IX were promulgated. Defs. Memo. at 30.

Count V charges H.E.W. with failure to enforce Titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. §295h-9 (1970), 42 U.S.C. §298b-2 (1976), by failing to issue final rules and regulations. Amended Complaint, Paragraphs 89-95. Defendants respond that under the Department of Education Organization Act, 20 U.S.C. §3441 (1979), defendant Department of Education transferred its enforcement responsibilities to the Department of Health and Human Services, and that H.H.S. is no longer a party to this litigation. Defs. Memo. at 30.

The *WEAL* plaintiffs, in a lengthy opposition to defendants' motion to dismiss, do not meet head on defendants' claims of mootness. Rather, they cite a long litany of cases where complaints under Title IX and Executive Order No. 11246 have not been acted upon and compliance reviews have not been undertaken within the prescribed time frames.

2. Plaintiffs—Intervenors in Adams

Defendants claim that all of the complaints of the plaintiff-intervenors in *Adams* concern H.E.W.'s past policy of non-enforcement of Title IX, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Title VI with respect to national origin discrimination complaints. Accordingly defendants assert that, "since any policy regarding Title IX, Section 504 and Title VI national origin discrimination complaints is no longer effective, the action brought by these intervenors are moot." Defs. Memo. at 32.

A detailed analysis of each of defendants' claims of mootness with respect to each of the multitude of matters raised by the *WEAL* plaintiffs and the plaintiff-intervenors in *Adams* is difficult on the basis of the record before us. In view of our treatment of the issue of standing, we prefer to avoid this unnecessary and possibly indecisive exercise and make no determination concerning defendants' claims of mootness.

III. Conclusion

For all of the reasons set forth above, it is our holding that all of the plaintiffs and intervenors in *Adams*, as well as all of the plaintiffs in *WEAL*, lack standing to continue this litigation.

Accordingly, we grant defendants' motion to dismiss.

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